

THE PRESS.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1870.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return of ROSEBET CORRUPTIO-

As a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot undertake to return or reserve communications that are not used.

EVERY regular attaché of the PRESS is furnished with a Card certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Pullen, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.

STATE OF MAINE.
BY THE GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION !

Following the established usage, I hereby appoint,

Thursday, the Twentieth Day of April
Next,
is a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER; and I earnestly recommend that the day be observed in a manner befitting the solemn purpose for which it is set apart—the strengthening of our allegiance to Him in whose hands are the welfare of men and the permanence of states.
Given at the Council, Chicago, on the Twenty-first Day of April, 1893.

thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundredth.

SELDEN CONSOR.

By the Governor.
S. J. CHADBOURNE, Secretary of State.

Republican National Convention.

1876.

The nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling for the convention for the election of delegates, the committee of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors to express their voices, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are

to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable men; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as will secure the people from time to time a government of their own choice; who are in favor of urging the people to oppose to impartiality the policy of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national

E. D. MORGAN, *Chairman*,
WM. E. CHANDLER, *Secretary*,
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE plague, after an absence of forty years, has made its reappearance in Syria, and European journals are warning sanitary boards that it may be brought to Europe, where it has not raged as epidemic for a century and a half.

times shoot up ahead of time and get wasted for their promptness; but when one reads in the telegraphic columns "Bounding Hocks 3, Blue Hose 2," he knows that Spring as surely come, for the base-ballist is broad in the land.

THE *Argus* lives among reminiscences,

Old members of the House begin to fear

all, the appropriation bills are so far behind. This neglect of public business will not be excused by the country, but, looking from a partisan stand-point Republicans have no reason to complain, for every day the session prolonged adds to the demonstration of Democratic inefficiency.

cient Senatorship. Mr. Barnum bought some of those seats in the legislature and thinks his money ought to count too. Meanwhile some of the more respectable Democrats are asking themselves if it wouldn't be well to send a man to the Senate who has brains as well as wealth. That of course means Gov. Ingersoll.

THE importations at the port of New York for March, were six and a quarter millions less than in March, 1875, and ten and a half millions of dollars less than in March, 1874, speaking in round numbers. The exportations for March, 1876, were three and a half millions dollars more than in March, 1875, and nine hundred thousand dollars more than in March, 1874. (This is something

To the Mississippi legislature is due the credit, or discredit, of one of the most extraordinary feats of gerrymandering ever accomplished. The entire bottom-land region along the Mississippi river and the Louisiana bay

er, a stretch of nearly four hundred miles in length and in many places not over twenty miles wide, has been thrown into one district. The object is to mass the negro majority so as to make sure that the rest of the whites in the State can be carried by the V. Hite-Liners without the usual expenditure of gunpowder.

PARIS does not feel happy over the rumored marriage between the daughter of the French minister at Berlin and the Count de Calleyrand-Perigord, a grandson of Prince de Calleyrand. The Count, who lives on an estate in Silesia given to his grandfather by the first Napoleon, is a thorough German in feeling, and led a German battalion to his old country in 1870.

Frenchmen look upon him as a traitor, and dis-
 honour his marriage to a Frenchwoman. It
 comes fairly enough by his treasonable dis-
 proclivities, for his grandfather betrayed
 every cause he espoused.

THE project of funding the national debt is
 continually obstructed by those legislators

no, strong in the opinion of their own wisdom and quite regardless of the teachings of experience, estimate the value of a government bond much higher than do the capitalists and bankers who have to deal with them. If the capitalist suggests a five per cent. bond the Congressman is quite sure that a four-and-a-half per cent. can be negotiated: if the capitalist thinks he can manage

four-and-a-half the Congressman favors a four per cent.; should the capitalist look favorably upon the four per cent. the Congressman suggests three-sixty-five. Meanwhile the country continues to pay six per cent. interest on much of its indebtedness.

THE trade statistics for February, just published by the Department of Commerce,

month our imports were valued at but \$38,528,310, while the exports were valued at \$60,803,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were \$37,746,477, and the exports \$54,706,828. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our favor during that one month was nearly twelve millions in gold, or, including the foreign ex-

ports in the account, fully thirteen millions, rejecting the specie and bullion movements altogether. As compared with the corresponding month of 1875, our exports increased nearly 15 per cent. in value, while the imports diminished more than 25 per cent. Manufactured goods have, on the whole, increased more than other articles. Thus cot-

[New York Tribune.]
Mr. Sydney Lanier's Cantata.
 The announcement of the Centennial Commission that the hymn for the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition on May 10, has been furnished by John G. Whittier, and the text of Mr. Dudley Buck's cantata by Sydney Lanier of Georgia, has been received by the press and people of the United States with entire satisfaction.

action. No voice more earnest than that of the Psalmist of Amesbury could be found to breathe the solemn invocation; and Mr. Sanier, also, if less widely known as a poet, possesses the qualities which fit him for the more difficult task. He is a native of Georgia, who, after fighting in the Southern ranks [as a youth, studied law at Macon, but has at last found his true field of activity, and devotes himself

able to music and literature. His two remarkable poems, entitled "Corn" and "The Symphony," published in *Lippincott's Magazine*, brought him suddenly into prominence. They are characterized by a freshness and affluence of thought, a tropical luxuriance of fancy, and a singular grace and variety of rhythmical effect, which justify the anticipations of his friends in regard to future achievement. Margaret and

The Cantata is a form of musical composition which was primarily applied to subjects of meditative, didactic or devotional character. It has thus come to be one of the accepted forms of musical expression for anniversary

es, historical commemorations, and other occasions of a large and stately character. The text bears the same relation to the music as that of an oratorio, and must be written with direct reference to the changes, contrasts, and combination of voices and instruments. It presents a most ungrateful task to the poet who is not able to call up an attendant musical inspiration, and persuade his conceptions to acknowl-

must be read with constant reference to the inevitable restrictions of his task. Limited to sixty lines, in which not only the solos and choruses, but also the violins and bassoons must have their share; compelled to tell his story, not in poetic recital, but through the medium of reflection and contrasted emotions; governed, finally, in the very sounds of his words by that of the notes to which they are

The verses represent, as largely as the space allows, the past and present of the country, the powers which opposed themselves to settlement, growth, and independence, and the defended elements which gave success, closing with rejoicing, an angelic voice of promise, and

welcome to the world. It is both simple and original in character. Contrasted with the cantata written by Tennyson for the opening of the International Exhibition in London, its greater freedom and freshness are very evident, while its earnestness and absence of self-gratulation it will doubtless harmonize with the spirit of Whittier's hymn. Mr. Dadey Buck's music has already been noticed in the

giving the complete text of Mr. Lanier's share in the work, especially as the printed copies are now in the hands of 800 singers. Mr. Lanier entitles his Cantata

THE CENTENNIAL MEDITATION OF COLUMBIA.

L.

From this hundred-terraced height
Sight more large with nobler light
Ranges down yon towering years;
Humbler smiles and lordlier tears;

While old voices rise and call
Yonder where the to-and-fro
Weltering of my Long-Ago
Moves about the moveless base
Far below my resting-place.

II.

Mayflower, Mayflower, slowly hither flying,
Trembling Westward o'er you balking sea,
Hearts within Farewell dear England sighing,
Winds without *but dear* in vain replying,
Gray lipp'd waves about thee shouted, crying
No! It shall not be!

Jamestown, out of thee—
 Plymouth, there—these, Albany—
 Ye enter cries, *Ye freeze: away!*
 Fever cries, *Ye melt: away!*
 Hunger cries, *Ye starve: away!*
 Vengeance cries, *Your graves shall stay!*

IV.

Then old Shapes and Masks of Things,
 Framed like Faits of clothed like Kings—
 Ghosts of Goods once fleshed and fair,
 Grown foul and Bads in alien air,
 War, and his most noisy lords.

Error, Terror, Rage, and Crime,
 All in a windy night of time,
 Cried to me from land and sea,
No! Thou shalt not be!
 V.
 Hark!
 Hugonots whispering yea in the dark,
 Puritans answering yea in the dark!
 Yea, like an arrow shot true to the mark,
 Darts through the tyrannous heart of denial.
 Patience and Labor and solemn-souled Trial,
 Foiled, still beginning.

Toll through the stertorous death of the Night,
Toll, when wild-brother was new-dark the Light,
Toll, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

VI.

Now Praise to God's oft-granted grace,
Now Praise to Man's undaunted faith,
Despite the land, despite the sea,
I was: I am: and I shall be—
How long, Good Angel, O how long?
Sing me from heaven a man's own song!

VII.

"Long as thine Art shall love true love.

Long as thine Eagle harnes no Dove,
Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below,
So long, dear Land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!"

VIII.

O Music, from this height of time my Word unfold;
In thy large signals all men's hearts Man's Heart be-
hold:
O! heaven unroll thy chords as friendly flags un-
furled,

THE CENTENNIAL.—A gentleman from the vicinity now in Philadelphia writes that "hundreds will come to the Exhibition too early. Quite a number of the buildings belonging to the Centennial will not be ready for occupancy for two weeks, after which the goods must be put in and arranged, requiring a still longer time."

that he did not think that there would at any time be any lack of accommodations, the resources in that direction are so immense. Mechanics get good board for \$5 per week. Lodging houses have been fitted up in which good single beds can be had from thirty-five to fifty cents. Sirloin steaks are furnished for twenty cents, and other things in proportion. Tickets on the horse cars from any part of the city to

Centennial grounds are sold four for twenty-five cents. Carpenters work for \$2.50 a day, and laborers for \$1.50, but the supply is equal to the demand. People about to build cheap houses can pick up many good ideas from the different buildings put up by the different states and nations. In the evening you will see all the nations represented on Chestnut St. As yet I have been unable to see

STATE NEWS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

The Lewiston Machine Co. had a hundred tons of pig iron on a schooner that was wrecked off Cape Porpoise. The iron was insured, and is being raised by the underwriters and a portion has already arrived.

ridly. There is a clear channel through to the rips. The ice in the ponds has been breaking up and going over the dams in big cakes.

Mr. Charles True of Minot Corner, while at work upon his house, the bracket upon which his scaffolding was resting gave way precipitating him to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. His injuries are severe, there are no bones broken, and it is hoped he will fully recover.

The Journal says that the Lewiston Machine

The Journal says the first cargo of Kennebec river ice shipped this season, was sent from the Sagadahoc Ice Co. of Richmond, to Messrs. Cochrane & Co. of Baltimore, per schooner E. M. Reed. She carried 375 tons and a seamless loom. The machines were polished in every part, the exposed portions being nickel plated.

The Mail Vernon Reform Club visited Vienna and organized a Reform club. Twenty-nine signed the iron-clad pledge.

KNOX COUNTY.

James Motion of Rockport caught a large poon in his trap the other day weighing twenty pounds.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The jury in the case of W. D. Hayden, under arrest for a

the town of Madison, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The evidence, while strongly circumstantial against Hayden was not positive. The question is: Where did the \$12,000 go to.

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1876

THE PRESS.

May be obtained at the Periodical Deposits of Peabody, Hovey, Noyes, Bland & Co., 100 Broadway, Westworth, Moore, N. B. Kendrick, and Chisholm, who are authorized to sell the paper at the city. At Biddford, at Philadelphia, at Waterville, at S. Carter, at Bath, at J. O. Shaw, at Lewiston, at French Bros., and Stevens & Co.

CITY AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

White shirts—Orin Hawkes & Co. CARD—To Let—Mrs. E. P. Crocker, H. Hanson & Son—Mumfords, Window Frames—Burrows Bros. AUCTION COLUMN. Large Sale of Groceries—W. O. Bailey & Co.

Superior Court.

APRIL CIVIL TERM, 1876, STENOGRAPHS, J. PRESIDENT. SATURDAY—F. H. Marshall vs. E. N. Perry & Co. Assumpsit to recover the price of ten tons of butter sold by the plaintiff, a merchant, in Boston to the defendants, dealers in produce in this city. The defendants admitted the amount and price of the butter sold, but claimed a deduction on four tons which did not, as they say, turn out to be such butter as they entered as on the contract called for; that they were unable to sell it, except for cooking butter, which they did at a discount on the contract price of \$2.

Plaintiff says the goods were sold on thirty days, but as matter of fact they did not draw on defendants for nearly two months. In the mean time defendants had given him no notice that the goods were not as represented, and that they claimed a discount therefor; that the first notice he had of that fact was defendants' refusal to accept the draft. Plaintiff offered evidence tending to show a custom among merchants to give the purchaser ten days in which to examine the goods and claim a discount if they turn out not to be as represented, after which time of such notice is not given, that such goods shall be deemed accepted as fitting the contract.

Defendants deny there was such a custom, and if there was they never knew it. Verdict for the plaintiff for full amount claimed.

O'Donnell & Sylvester for plaintiff. Drummond & Winslow for defendants.

Brief Settings.

The public are earnestly and cordially invited to be at the Allen Mission union temperance meeting this evening.

In the suit of Dale vs. Young, reported on Friday last, the verdict was for \$7.50 instead of \$12.50.

The sheriff's seized \$600 worth of liquors belonging to James McCallum Saturday night.

The managers and employees of the Eastern Express Co. have recently contributed a liberal purse to one of the drivers who is ill.

Thomas Wildes has purchased the lot corner of State street and Sherman avenue, and will build a block of two wooden houses.

Alburt Fuller had one of his fingers badly smashed Friday afternoon while unloading some heavy freight from his jigger on Commercial street.

The "Yankee Artillery," published by Bowditch Post and edited by J. O. Winslow, Esq., is a spicy little sheet.

There is a rumor to the effect that the poet Whittier has just purchased a house on Congress street, near State, in Portland, and that he will make his future home there with his wife—Boston Courier.

Rev. C. H. Wheeler, for the last twenty years a missionary in Turkey in Asia, will lecture this evening at the chapel of State Street Congregational church, on Law and Medicine, as practiced in that land. All are invited to be present.

Fred Spring, a brakeman on the Ogdensburg road, got his right thumb crushed in a shocking manner between the banters of two cars which he was shuffling at Westbrook, last week.

The McIntire variety combination are stopping at the City Hotel. They appear in this city for one night only.

A deserter from a vessel in this harbor was arrested in Bath yesterday and brought to this city and lodged in the police station.

Several vessels in the harbor displayed bunting yesterday in observance of Easter.

The members of the First Parish church were each presented with a basket of flowers yesterday.

The down train over the Ogdensburg was delayed about five hours Saturday night.

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EASTER SUNDAY.

The Day Generally Observed by the Churches—Sermons and Decorations—Brief Abstracts of Services, etc.

The custom of observing Easter, a feast for a long time exclusively observed by the Romish churches and appointed and instituted by its early fathers and afterwards, for many years participated in by the Anglican and Greek churches, has now come to be observed by nearly every church of every name in our cities except the Baptists and Friends. Churches, which a century since denounced as idolatry the observance of such days, and who were wont to denounce the Romish churches as idolaters, and Easter, now view with the Romish and Anglican churches in their efforts to make such occasions specially prominent. Those who believe in a ritualistic church, see in this tendency of the Christian world to observe church festivals a revival of the spirit of the early church, which was a universal church with one creed and one form of worship preserved and perpetuated by an authoritative ritual. Many, however, who rejoice in the observance of the day set apart as the anniversary of the birth and resurrection of the Savior, will not admit that the tendency of Christian worship is toward ritualism, even if in New England many innovations and forms of worship have gradually become the simple and austere worship of the Puritan fathers.

The name Easter, the festival of the resurrection of the Lord or the Christian passover, is supposed to be derived from the feast of the Spring goddess Ostera (the goddess of Spring) which the ancient Saxons observed at the equinox. It is derived from the Saxon word *ostre*, meaning rising. After this fact was ascertained, there was for a long time a serious dispute as to when it should be observed. This lasted nearly two centuries but was finally settled at the suggestion of Constantine, who had the matter brought before the council of Nice, A. D. 325. By that Ecclesiastical council it was decreed that Easter should always occur on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21. If the full moon now happens on Sunday, Easter will be the Sunday following. By this arrangement Easter may come as early as March 22d, or as late as April 25. This rule, however, would have made Sunday the 9th just Easter, so that it must have limitations.

The day has always been celebrated with various ceremonies, popular sports and superstitions. Some of the latter seem incredible, such as the belief in the sun dances in the sky on Easter Sunday morning. In certain parts of England a game of ball was a favorite Easter sport in which twelve old women participated. In the northern counties of England the men used to parade the streets on Easter and lift over women's heads, and then throw them from the ground and claimed in payment a kiss or a sixpence. In a part of England as late as 1822, after evening service, the men and women threw apples into the churchyard, and those who had been married during the year threw three times as many as the unmarried.

After this meaningless performance, they went to the house of the minister and feasted on bread and cheese and ale. In France the somewhat less innocent custom prevailed of stoning the children on Easter Sunday. The boys would be in chapel to beat a Jew, which he did not successfully that he did. In England it was common for the boys to run about the streets Easter morning crying, "Christ is risen, Christ is risen; all the Jews must go to prison."

Yesterday morning the rain was bright and promised a fair day, but later the wind blew up raw and gusty, which whirled clouds of blinding dust through the streets, about 10 o'clock the rain fell and the sun again settled into a rainy state. It wasn't a good time to show the spring styles in dress.

The churches generally were well attended in the morning, but the rain in the afternoon kept many at home.

The floral display at Congress Square was the richest and most profuse ever made there. All about the altar was a wilderness of bloom, vines and flowers quite hid the desk, and the vines were heavy with perfume. The church was the centre of attraction, and all day long the aisles were crowded with people anxious to see the spectacle. Behind the sacred desk stood the great cross, as it did last year, with a broad band of beautiful callas wreathed about its apex were a crown of proteas and roses. Its apex were a crown of proteas and roses. Its apex were a crown of proteas and roses.

On each side beautiful white doves, from whose backs depended trailing vines, were suspended in air. Huge masses of white carnations and mosses stood at the desk corners, while near the altar stairs were great stone vases all crowded with flowers. From the ceiling a forest of ferns depended. The desk itself was quite hidden by evergreens and flowers. The whole effect was very beautiful and the church was warm expressions of admiration from the crowds of spectators. Except in the space about the altar, and a basket of flowers and two vases of callas in the organ loft, the church was all flowers.

The memorial offerings were many, very beautiful and more numerous than ever before. On the very front of the desk was a floral star, formed of smilax and roses, and bearing the name of Julia A. Russell. On the altar table was a cross all of callas, and a basket of flowers which was inscribed "Barstow—in memoriam."

A basket of roses, azaleas and heath was in memory of Eunice Chapman. A beautiful cross of azaleas, violets, heaths and roses, near the desk, was a memorial offering to Mrs. Doctor Thayer. In memory of Mary Ann Washburn was a basket of beautiful flowers and vines. A large and beautiful floral lyre bore the name of Mrs. Isaac Jackson, while a fine wreath of flowers in memory of Mary A. Butterfield hung from the ceiling. An exquisite floral star, in memory of Blanche Davis, Monday, was placed near. To the left, a basket in which three callas were surrounded by a mass of other flowers bore the name of J. D. Bailey. A very large vase filled with rare exotics commemorated Nathan J. Davis, and a basket of beautiful flowers, from which many vines drooped, formed a memorial offering to George W. Billings.

Mr. Gibbs took his text from 1 Cor. xv—57: "But thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The preacher gave a vivid description of the passion and the resurrection, and dwelt upon the significance of both. He then proceeded to consider why and how Easter should be celebrated, saying that it should be celebrated because it is a commemoration of the greatest victory the world ever knew, the victory of Christ over death, and it should be observed by a personal consecration to the Lord, as well as by floral offerings.

The following is a list of the music which was so beautifully rendered by the choir: Anthem, rejoice in the Lord.....Kotzschmar; Anthem—Lift up your voice.....Lloyd; Anthem—Know ye the Lord.....Mason; Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains.....Hill.

In the evening the church was crowded to listen to the Sunday School concert which had been prepared with great care. The Easter concert piece entitled "Jesus is Risen," was given with fine effect. At the close of the piece the children came forward, bringing letters which formed the following inscriptions upon the cross:

At the foot of the cross was a bible, anchor and harp. The effect was very fine. The Sunday School furnished the music for the concert, which was very interesting close to the Easter services at this church.

First Parish. The floral display at the First Parish was in exquisite taste, the flowers and vines being arranged at once of profusion and simplicity. The general decorations consisted in the main of callas and tea roses in a setting of evergreen. Crowning the vines which clambered up the arched recess at the rear of the room was the second variety of red carnations, fastidiously in rows. The desk was matted with evergreen, which fell down the sides, and from which many blossoms peeped out. On its front was a large cross of great callas, whose graceful curves and lightness inappropriately represented the holy sacrifice. From the brackets hanging above the altar a profusion of rare flowers in the two symbolic colors of purity and passion, and trailing long vines of smilax and ferns. From other baskets filled with delicate mosses. The choir, dressed in the bells of the heaths showed themselves. In front of the desk, as usual, a beautiful floral harp, and handsome bouquets were put to mark the places of the members of the choir.

The memorial offerings, in baskets, vases, crosses, harps and other forms, were beautiful, rich and appropriate. They were spread upon the table in front of the desk, and upon stands at the sides. They were more numerous than in former years, and in as good taste. One of them, an exquisite harp, commanded universal admiration. In compliance with the custom and proper respect, the names upon the offerings are not published.

Dr. Hill chose as his text Dan. xvi—1, relating to the passover, and 1 Cor. xv—14: "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He began by remarking that the before was observed as the feast of the Passover by the Hebrews throughout the world, and then went on to speak of the "momentous consequences of this exodus of an Asiatic tribe which had been employed on public works in Egypt. The large crowd of his disciples was given to a consideration of the symbolic meaning of the far-reaching results of the resurrection, the central fact of Christianity.

At 10 o'clock in the afternoon occurred the annual service of the First Parish and Preble Chapel Sunday schools, under charge of Mr. Green, Superintendent of the First Parish School. Four carols were sung by the First Parish school and three by the Preble Chapel school. The schools appeared remarkably well prepared and their responses were of a high order. The singing of the Preble Chapel school was particularly fine, showing good results from the excellent training of Mr. Edward Jordan, who left their service. Dr. Hill made a general remark appropriating the occasion. Mr. E. S. Williams, assistant librarian of the Preble school, recited a beautiful Easter poem with admirable taste and expression. The Easter offering—eleven dollars derived from pretty contributions by the First Parish school and the "Bible School" of the Preble Chapel—was presented by Mr. Green to Mr. Phelps, the pastor of Preble Chapel, who responded very pleasantly and happily. A bouquet of flowers was presented to each pupil of both schools, those to the Preble Chapel pupils being in memory of Mrs. Williams, the friend of the school. Bouquets were also presented to the officers of both schools by the teachers. The exercises were pleasant and satisfactory in all respects and reflected much credit upon the schools.

The following is the music at this church at the services yesterday:

Organ Voluntary.....Kotzschmar; Anthem—Rejoice in the Lord.....Kotzschmar; Anthem—Lift up your voice.....Lloyd; Anthem—Know ye the Lord.....Mason; Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains.....Hill.

There was no attempt to an elaborate floral display at the Chestnut Street Church, yet the flowers were of choice selection and arranged with exquisite taste. Upon a back-roned of each corner of the altar stood a vase of callas and stands arranged upon either side, were scattered baskets and bouquets of bright-hued flowers, while the white heads of the callas hung gracefully above. Pendant from the front of the altar hung a beautiful cross of white callas and white roses and a memorial of Henry R. Chase. Upon a stand within the chancel was a basket of azaleas, heath, pinks and heliotrope embedded in evergreen, a floral tribute to the memory of the brothers, James and O. W. Hinkley. Vases of rare passion flowers separating these flowers were placed along the foot of the altar. The effect of the whole was most pleasing owing to its unstudied simplicity of arrangement.

The Rev. Mr. Jones chose his text of the 24th chapter of Revelation, in which chapter St. John saw "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" From this he preached an able and eloquent sermon, enlarging upon the frequent declarations of the Savior while upon earth, "He came to give life, and that He was the life of the world. In the afternoon, a shower that sprang up about church time, a large audience assembled to listen to the far-well discourse of the pastor. His text upon this occasion was taken from the 24th verse of the 24th chapter of Revelation, "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you all." At the earnest and heartfelt exhortation followed in which he pointed out that grace began with Revelations and is still falling upon us in its fullness. It has its origin in the goodness of God. Man as the recipient of God's grace stands prominent in exaltation. It comprehends all that Christ has done for us—not only all He has done, but all He now does. It is not the deserving of our merit, but the grace of God. The whole effect was very beautiful and the church was warm expressions of admiration from the crowds of spectators. Except in the space about the altar, and a basket of flowers and two vases of callas in the organ loft, the church was all flowers.

The memorial offerings were many, very beautiful and more numerous than ever before. On the very front of the desk was a floral star, formed of smilax and roses, and bearing the name of Julia A. Russell. On the altar table was a cross all of callas, and a basket of flowers which was inscribed "Barstow—in memoriam."

A basket of roses, azaleas and heath was in memory of Eunice Chapman. A beautiful cross of azaleas, violets, heaths and roses, near the desk, was a memorial offering to Mrs. Doctor Thayer. In memory of Mary Ann Washburn was a basket of beautiful flowers and vines. A large and beautiful floral lyre bore the name of Mrs. Isaac Jackson, while a fine wreath of flowers in memory of Mary A. Butterfield hung from the ceiling. An exquisite floral star, in memory of Blanche Davis, Monday, was placed near. To the left, a basket in which three callas were surrounded by a mass of other flowers bore the name of J. D. Bailey. A very large vase filled with rare exotics commemorated Nathan J. Davis, and a basket of beautiful flowers, from which many vines drooped, formed a memorial offering to George W. Billings.

Mr. Gibbs took his text from 1 Cor. xv—57: "But thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The preacher gave a vivid description of the passion and the resurrection, and dwelt upon the significance of both. He then proceeded to consider why and how Easter should be celebrated, saying that it should be celebrated because it is a commemoration of the greatest victory the world ever knew, the victory of Christ over death, and it should be observed by a personal consecration to the Lord, as well as by floral offerings.

The following is a list of the music which was so beautifully rendered by the choir: Anthem, rejoice in the Lord.....Kotzschmar; Anthem—Lift up your voice.....Lloyd; Anthem—Know ye the Lord.....Mason; Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains.....Hill.

In the evening the church was crowded to listen to the Sunday School concert which had been prepared with great care. The Easter concert piece entitled "Jesus is Risen," was given with fine effect. At the close of the piece the children came forward, bringing letters which formed the following inscriptions upon the cross:

At the foot of the cross was a bible, anchor and harp. The effect was very fine. The Sunday School furnished the music for the concert, which was very interesting close to the Easter services at this church.

First Parish. The floral display at the First Parish was in exquisite taste, the flowers and vines being arranged at once of profusion and simplicity. The general decorations consisted in the main of callas and tea roses in a setting of evergreen. Crowning the vines which clambered up the arched recess at the rear of the room was the second variety of red carnations, fastidiously in rows. The desk was matted with evergreen, which fell down the sides, and from which many blossoms peeped out. On its front was a large cross of great callas, whose graceful curves and lightness inappropriately represented the holy sacrifice. From the brackets hanging above the altar a profusion of rare flowers in the two symbolic colors of purity and passion, and trailing long vines of smilax and ferns. From other baskets filled with delicate mosses. The choir, dressed in the bells of the heaths showed themselves. In front of the desk, as usual, a beautiful floral harp, and handsome bouquets were put to mark the places of the members of the choir.

The memorial offerings, in baskets, vases, crosses, harps and other forms, were beautiful, rich and appropriate. They were spread upon the table in front of the desk, and upon stands at the sides. They were more numerous than in former years, and in as good taste. One of them, an exquisite harp, commanded universal admiration. In compliance with the custom and proper respect, the names upon the offerings are not published.

Dr. Hill chose as his text Dan. xvi—1, relating to the passover, and 1 Cor. xv—14: "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He began by remarking that the before was observed as the feast of the Passover by the Hebrews throughout the world, and then went on to speak of the "momentous consequences of this exodus of an Asiatic tribe which had been employed on public works in Egypt. The large crowd of his disciples was given to a consideration of the symbolic meaning of the far-reaching results of the resurrection, the central fact of Christianity.

At 10 o'clock in the afternoon occurred the annual service of the First Parish and Preble Chapel Sunday schools, under charge of Mr. Green, Superintendent of the First Parish School. Four carols were sung by the First Parish school and three by the Preble Chapel school. The schools appeared remarkably well prepared and their responses were of a high order. The singing of the Preble Chapel school was particularly fine, showing good results from the excellent training of Mr. Edward Jordan, who left their service. Dr. Hill made a general remark appropriating the occasion. Mr. E. S. Williams, assistant librarian of the Preble school, recited a beautiful Easter poem with admirable taste and expression. The Easter offering—eleven dollars derived from pretty contributions by the First Parish school and the "Bible School" of the Preble Chapel—was presented by Mr. Green to Mr. Phelps, the pastor of Preble Chapel, who responded very pleasantly and happily. A bouquet of flowers was presented to each pupil of both schools, those to the Preble Chapel pupils being in memory of Mrs. Williams, the friend of the school. Bouquets were also presented to the officers of both schools by the teachers. The exercises were pleasant and satisfactory in all respects and reflected much credit upon the schools.

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ST. LUKE'S CATHEDRAL.

At 7 o'clock there was an early celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the Rev. Mr. Hayes acting as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mr. Truett and Mr. Laughlin. There was a goodly number of communicants present and participating in this, the opening service of the day.

At 7 o'clock the full services of the day were observed at this church in a very appropriate manner. A few flowers adorned the pulpit, and the music by the choir was fine. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George W. Bicknell, preached from John xxi—5: "Then Jesus said unto his disciples, 'I am the light of the world. Who that follows me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'"

The church was crowded to see the service, and the music by the choir was fine. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George W. Bicknell, preached from John xxi—5: "Then Jesus said unto his disciples, 'I am the light of the world. Who that follows me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'"

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